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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:28:06 ON 04 AUG 2008)
     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 07:28:40 ON 04 AUG 2008
L1   5564 S (COLD OR CRYOGENIC)(3A)(TRAP? OR FINGER OR CAPTUR?) OR CRYOTRAP?
L2     33 S L1 AND(STAGE# OR STEP? OR SEQUEN?)(4A)(HEAT? OR DESOR? OR
           RELEAS?)
L3     63 S L1 AND TRAP?(4A)(ISOLAT? OR EVACUAT?)
L4     21 S L1 AND TRAP?(4A)VACUUM AND VALVE
L5    117 S L2-4
L6    105 S L5 AND PY<2003

=> d bib,ab l6 1-105

L6   ANSWER 5 OF 105  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN   137:244108  CA
TI   On-line coupled superheated water extraction (SWE) and superheated water
     chromatography (SWC)
AU   Tajuddin, Ruziyati; Smith, Roger M.
CS   Department of Chemistry, Loughborough University, Loughborough,
     Leicestershire, LE11 3TU, UK
SO   Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2002), 127(7), 883-885
AB   Superheated water extn. has been linked directly to a superheated water
     chromatog. sepn. so that the process of sample extn. and sepn. can be
     achieved without the need for org. solvents at any stage.  A model
     matrix spiked with pharmaceuticals and antioxidants was extd. and the
     extd. components were collected on a cold polystyrene-divinylbenzene
     trap.  The analytes were then sequentially released by raising the temp.
     in stages.  Each fraction was passed online to a polystyrene
     divinylbenzene anal. column and was eluted with superheated water using
     a thermal gradient.

L6   ANSWER 28 OF 105  CA  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN   126:347069  CA
OREF 126:67413a,67416a
TI   Determination of butyltin compounds in sediments by means of hydride
     generation/cold trapping gas chromatography coupled to inductively
     coupled plasma mass spectrometric detection
AU   Garcia, E. Segovia; Alonso, J. I. Garcia; Sanz-Medel, A.
CS   Department of Physical and Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry,
     Oviedo, 33006, Spain
SO   Journal of Mass Spectrometry (1997), 32(5), 542-549
AB   A method for the detn. of butyltin compds. in sediments is based on the
     generation of volatile mono-, di- and tributyltin (MBT, DBT, TBT)
     hydrides from a 4% (vol./vol.) acetic acid medium using NaBH4.  The
     hydrides formed are then trapped on a Chromosorb W HP SP2100 packed
     glass column immersed in liq. N.  Sequential desorption of the hydrides
     is achieved by Nichrome wire heating of the column.  The MBT, DBT and
     TBT hydrides are detected by mass spectrometry using an inductively
     coupled plasma source.  Detection limits were 7, 4 and 4 pg (as Sn) for
     MBT, DBT and TBT, resp. The method was applied to the detn. of organotin
     compds. (DBT and TBT) in the certified ref. material CRM 462 with
     satisfactory results.
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L6 ANSWER 64 OF 105 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 89:84092 CA
OREF 89:12767a,12770a
TI Variable-temperature cryogenic trap for the separation of gas mixtures
AU Des Marais, David J.
CS Ames Res. Cent., NASA, Moffett Field, CA, USA
SO Analytical Chemistry (1978), 50(9), 1405-6
AB A new variable-temp. cryogenic trap enables simple gas mixts. to be sepd. The trap design consists of a U-trap wrapped with resistance wire and insulated from an enclosing liq. N bath by a 3-mm annular air space. By passing the proper current through the resistance wire, the U-trap can be warmed to the proper temps. necessary for liberating individual components of a gas mixt. The cold trap can sep. both CO2 and SO2 fractions from a CO2-SO2-H2O mixt. with purities exceeding 99%. The trap can isolate methane and ethane from a natural gas sample at purity levels exceeding 99.7 and 98%, resp.

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STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 07:40:56 ON 04 AUG 2008